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SEC FILE NUMBER

## **FACING PAGE**

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder.

A. REGISTRANT IDENTIFICATI	MM/DD/YY
	ON
AME OF BROKER-DEALER:	
••	OFFICIAL USE ONLY
PORTSMOUTH FINANCIAL SERVICES	FIRM ID. NO.
DDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS: (Do not use P.O. Box No	).)
1990 NORTH CALIFORNIA BLVD., SUITE 330	
(No. and Street)	
WALNUT CREEK HOWN M WEELWAR CALL ORNIA	94596
Compussion # 1405436 (viiD)	(Zip Code)
Contro Costo County  Contro Costo County  AND TO	ARD TO THIS REPORT
JOSEPH A. BAKER	(925) 988-8660
	(Area Code — Telephone No.)
B. ACCOUNTANT IDENTIFICATI	
NDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT whose opinion is contained in this I	Report* OCT 0 5 2004 -
K. H. WM. KRUEGER, CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTAN	TT Individual E
(Name — if individual, state last, first, middle name)	
591 REDWOOD HIGHWAY, SUITE 5295, MILL VALLEY,	, CALIFORNIA 94941
(Address) . (City)	(State) Zip Co
CHECK ONE:  © Certified Public Accountant  Public Accountant  Accountant not resident in United States or any of its possessions.	RECD 8.E.G. SEP 2 2 2004
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY	686

must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied an as the basis for the exemption. See section 240.17a-5(e)(2).

# OATH OR AFFIRMATION

1	JOSEPH A. BAKER, swear (or affirm) that, to the
bes	t of my knowledge and belief the accompanying financial statement and supporting schedules pertaining to the firm of PORTSMOUTH FINANCIAL SERVICES
	JUNE 30, 2004, 79, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that neither the company
nor	any partner, proprietor, principal officer or director has any proprietary interest in any account classified soley as that of
a cı	ustomer, except as follows:
	Jorth a Bah
	Signature CFO
	Title Title
/0	Medelle parell
-	Notary Public
•	KATHLEEN M. LINDH
	Commission # 1403936  Notary Public - California
Thi	Contra Costa County
<b>∑</b>	(a) Facing page.  (b) Facing page.
$\boxtimes$	(b) Statement of Financial Condition.
X	(c) Statement of Income (Loss).
$\overline{\mathbf{X}}$	(d) Statement of Changes in Financial Condition.
$\mathbf{X}$	(e) Statement of Changes in Stockholders' Equity or Partners' or Sole Proprietor's Capital.
X	(f) Statement of Changes in Liabilities Subordinated to Claims of Creditors.
$\mathbf{X}$	(g) Computation of Net Capital
	(h) Computation for Determination of Reserve Requirements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3.
	(i) Information Relating to the Possession or control Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3.
	(j) A Reconciliation, including appropriate explanation, of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the Computation for Determination of the Reserve Requirements Under Exhibit A of Rule 15c3-3.
	(k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudited Statements of Financial Condition with respect to methods of con-
	solidation.
X	(l) An Oath or Affirmation.
	(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.
$\boxtimes$	(n) A report describing any material inadequacies found to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous audit.

\*\*For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

August 20, 2004

Board of Directors Portsmouth Financial Services San Francisco, California

#### REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

I have audited the statement of financial condition of Portsmouth Financial Services, as of June 30, 2004, and related statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity, changes in liabilities subordinated to the claims of general creditors, and cash flow for year then ended that you are filing pursuant to rule 17a-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Management of Portsmouth Financial Services. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Portsmouth Financial Services as of June 30, 2004, and the results of its operations, changes in shareholders equity, changes in liabilities subordinated to the claims of general creditors, and cash flow for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

My audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic financial statements taken as a whole. The Supplemental Schedules appearing on pages 11 and 12 are presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic financial statements, but is supplementary information required by rule 17a-5 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Such Schedules have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in my opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

Certified Public Accountant

# REPORT ON EXAMINATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004



K. H. Wm. Krueger CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION

# JUNE 30, 2004

# **ASSETS**

CASH	<u>510</u>	\$341 966	
DEPOSIT - PERSHING & CO.		50 000	
COMMISSIONS RECEIVABLE FROM BROKE	ER DEALERS	179 128	
SECURITIES NOT READILY MARKETABLE AT ESTIMATED VALUE (Cost \$1,100)		1 100	
INCOME TAXES		3 030	
PREPAID EXPENSES		20 977	
FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT, LESS ACCUMU DEPRECIATION OF \$123,099	JLATED	_ 2 666	
		\$ <u>598 867</u>	
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
SALARIES AND COMMISSIONS		\$111 366	
ACCRUED EXPENSES	•	47 794	
LIABILITIES SUBORDINATED TO THE CLAI OF GENERAL CREDITORS	IMS	60 000	
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:  Common stock - no par value:  Authorized 100,000 shares - voting  500,000 shares - non-voting	g		
Issued and outstanding 30,000 vot	ing shares \$91 783		
Paid in capital	36 964		
Retained earnings	<u>250 960</u>	<u>379 707</u>	
		\$ <u>598 867</u>	

# STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS

# YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004

## **REVENUES:**

Commissions and Fees		\$2 975 826
Interest		39 753
		3 015 579
EXPENSES:		
Commissions	\$1 285 498	
Officers salaries and commissions	710 038	
Employee compensation and benefits	416 533	
Operating expenses	386 872	
Depreciation	5 332	
Rent	159 858	<u>2 964 131</u>
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES		51 448
INCOME TAX		12 000
NET INCOME		<u>\$39 448</u>

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

# YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004

	Common Stock	Paid-In <u>Capital</u>	Retained Earnings	Total Shareholders' <u>Equity</u>
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2003	\$91 783	\$36 964	\$211 512	\$340 259
NET INCOME			39 448	39 448
BALANCE AT JUNE 30, 2004	\$ <u>91 783</u>	\$ <u>36 964</u>	\$ <u>250 960</u>	\$ <u>379 707</u>

## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

## YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004

# CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:

Net income from operations	\$ 39 448
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash	
provided (used) by operating activities:	
Depreciation and amortization	5 332
Changes in assets and liabilities:	
Commissions receivable	30 125
Prepaid expenses	(471)
Federal and state income taxes	3 157
Salaries and commissions	(5 980)
Accrued expenses	28 329
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	99 940
NET INCREASE IN CASH	99 940
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, beginning of year	242 026
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, end of year	<u>\$341_966</u>
INCOME TAXES PAID (\$1,000 deferred)	<u>\$ 12 000</u>
INTEREST PAID	\$ 4 200

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN LIABILITIES SUBORDINATED TO CLAIMS AND GENERAL CREDITORS

# YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004

Subordinated liabilities at June 30, 2003	\$ 60 000
Issue of Subordinated Notes	0
Repayment of Subordinated Note	0
Subordinated liabilities at June 30, 2004	<u>\$60,000</u>

The subordinated notes were paid in full on July 31, 2004

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

#### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004

#### NOTE A - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### **Business**

The Company is a licensed securities broker/dealer engaged in the sale of securities, and is a registered investment advisor. Substantially all revenue is generated from clients in Northern California.

## Security Transactions and Commissions

In accordance with industry practice, securities transactions and related commission revenues and expense are recorded on a settlement date basis. The Company has entered into contracts with Pershing & Co., Inc. who agreed to act as clearing brokers on a fully disclosed basis for all the Company's dealings with customers' securities accounts. Accordingly, the Company has no direct receivables or payables to customers or brokers as a result of securities transactions.

The Company does have receivables and payables from and to brokers as a result of sales commissions earned on security and mutual fund transactions.

## Furniture and Equipment

Furniture and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives of five years. New acquisitions are expensed to the extent allowable for Federal income tax purposes.

#### Valuation of Securities Not Readily Marketable

Securities not readily marketable include securities for which there is no market on a securities exchange or an independent publicly quoted market, and securities which cannot be offered or sold because of restriction on the transfer of the security are carried at estimated fair value as determined by the Board of Directors.

#### Marketable Securities

Marketable securities are valued at market value. The resulting difference between cost and market is included in income.

#### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect certain reported amounts and disclosures. Accordingly, actual results could differ from those estimates.

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

#### YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004

#### NOTE B - DEPOSIT

The Company has deposited \$50,000 with Pershing and Co. as security for its transactions with them. Interest is paid monthly on the deposit at the average overnight repurchase agreement rate.

#### NOTE C - LIABILITIES SUBORDINATED TO CLAIMS OF GENERAL CREDITORS

The borrowings under subordination agreements at June 30, 2004 are listed below:

Subordinated notes: 7.5% due and paid on July 31, 2004

\$60 000

#### NOTE D - CONCENTRATIONS OF CREDIT RISK

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of temporary cash investments. The Company places its temporary cash investments with financial institutions and brokerage companies, thereby limiting the amount of credit exposure to any one financial institution. At June 30, 2004 the Company's only significant concentration of credit risk was with its checking accounts at a commercial bank. The Company balances on any day may exceed the insured amount by a material amount.

## NOTE E - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS WITH OFF-BALANCE SHEET CREDIT RISK

The Company's transactions, as a securities broker, are executed with and on behalf of customers. The Company introduces these transactions for clearance to an Exchange member firm on a fully disclosed basis.

In the normal course of business, the Company's customer activities involve the execution of securities transactions and settlement by its clearing broker. The agreement between the Company and its clearing broker provides that the Company is obligated to assume any exposure related to nonperformance by its customers. Therefore, these activities may expose the Company to off-balance sheet credit risk in the event the customer is unable to fulfill its obligations, the Company may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices in order to fulfill the customer's obligations, which may result in a gain or a loss to the Company.

The Company seeks to control off-balance sheet credit risk by monitoring its customer transactions and reviewing information it receives from its clearing broker on a daily basis.

## NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)

## YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2004

## NOTE F - CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

The Corporation is required to maintain minimum net capital as defined by the Securities and Exchange Commission equivalent to the greater of \$50,000 or one-fifteenth of "aggregate indebtedness" as defined. Net capital and the related net capital ratio fluctuate on a daily basis. At June 30, 2004 the Corporation had net capital of \$409,557 and aggregate indebtedness of approximately \$159,000, a ratio of .39 to 1.00.

#### **NOTE G - LEASES**

The Corporation leases its offices under non-cancelable operating leases expiring in 2005 through 2009. Minimum rental payments for the four fiscal years are as follows:

2005	\$ 165 000
2006	156 000
2007	101 000
2008	100 000
2009	8 000

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

# COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL FOR BROKERS

# AND DEALERS PURSUANT TO RULE 15c3-1

JUNE 30, 2004

# COMPUTATION OF NET CAPITAL

Excess Net Capital

	Stockholders' equity Subordinated liabilities Total	\$379 707 <u>60 000</u> 439 707
NON A	LLOWABLE ASSETS:	
	Securities not readily marketable 1 100 Income taxes 3 030 Prepaid expenses 20 977 Furniture and fixtures 2 666	
•	Total non-allowable assets	(27 773)
HAIRCU	JTS ON SECURITIES:	
	Money market accounts	(2 377)
NET C	APITAL	\$ <u>409 557</u>
СОМР	UTATION OF AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS	
	Total Aggregate Indebtedness - Liabilities from Statement of Financial Condition	\$ <u>159 160</u>
	Ratio of Aggregate Indebtedness to Net Capital	<u>.39 to 1</u>
COMPU	UTATION OF BASIC NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENT	·
	Minimum Net Capital Required (6-2/3% of aggregate indebtedness)  Minimum Dollar Net Capital Requirement  Net Capital Requirement (greater of above two amounts)	\$ <u>10 611</u> \$ <u>50 000</u> \$ <u>50 000</u>

There are no material differences between the amounts reported above and amounts reported in the Company's unaudited Focus Report, Part IIa, as of June 30, 2004.

\$359 557

## COMPUTATION FOR DETERMINATION OF RESERVE REQUIREMENTS

#### FOR BROKERS AND DEALERS PURSUANT TO RULE 15c3-3

JUNE 30, 2004

The Company is exempt from provisions of Rule 15c3-3 under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, in that the Company's activities are limited to those set forth in the conditions for exemption appearing in paragraph (k)(2)(ii) of the Rule.

All customary transactions are cleared through Pershing & Co. on a fully disclosed basis.

August 20, 2004

Board of Directors Portsmouth Financial Services San Francisco, California

In planning and performing my audit of the financial statements of Portsmouth Financial Services for the year ended June 30, 2004, I considered its internal control structure, including procedures for safeguarding securities, in order to determine my auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing my opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control structure.

I also made a study of the practices and procedures followed by the Company in making the periodic computations of aggregate indebtedness and net capital under rule 17a-3(a)(11) and the procedures for determining compliance with the exemptive provisions of rule 15c-3-3. I did not review the practices and procedures followed by the Company in making the quarterly securities examinations, counts, verifications and comparisons, and the recordation of differences required by rule 17a-13 or in complying with the requirements for prompt payment for securities under section 8 of Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, because the Company does not carry security accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities.

The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining an internal control structure and the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph. In fulfilling this responsibility, estimates and judgments by management are required to assess the expected benefits and related costs of internal control structure policies and procedures and of the practices and procedures referred to in the preceding paragraph and to assess whether those practices and procedures can be expected to achieve the Security and Exchange Commission's above-mentioned objectives. Two of the objectives of an internal control structure and the practices and procedures are to provide management with reasonable, but not absolute, assurance that assets for which the Company has responsibility are safeguarded against loss from unauthorized use of disposition and that transactions are executed in accordance with management's authorization and recorded properly to permit preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Rule 17a-5(g) lists additional objectives of the practices and procedures listed in the preceding paragraph.

Because of inherent limitations in any internal control structure or the practices and procedures referred to above, errors or irregularities may occur and not be detected. Also, projection of any evaluation of them to future periods is subject to the risk that they may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or that the effectiveness of their design and operation may deteriorate.

My consideration of the internal control structure would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control structure that might be material weaknesses under standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of the specific internal control structure elements does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that errors or fraud in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statement being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. However, I noted no matters involving the internal control structure, including procedures for safeguarding securities, that I consider to be material weaknesses as defined above.

I understand that practices and procedures that accomplish the objectives referred to in the second paragraph of this report are considered by the Commission to be adequate for its purposes in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and related regulations, and that practices and procedures that do not accomplish such objectives in all material respects indicate a material inadequacy for such purposes. Based on this understanding and on my study, I believe that the Company's practices and procedures were adequate at June 30, 2004, to meet the Commission's objectives.

This report is intended solely for the use of management, the Securities and Exchange Commission, and other regulatory agencies that rely on Rule 17a-5(g) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in their regulation of registered brokers and dealers, and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than those specified parties.

Certified Public Accountant